CHURCH HISTORY

Chapter 9 - The Church Forms an Alliance (AD 751-800)

1. *The Lombards*
    a. *AD 568, 14 years after Justinian regained Italy from the Ostrogoths it again taken away from the Empire by the Lombards or "Longbeards" – a place known today as Lombardy.*
    b. *The Lombards were heathen, then Arian, then Orthodox through Pope Gregory I's gift of an Iron Crown to their King Arolian (using the metal believed to be from the nail of the Cross)*
    c. *The history of the Church, and the papacy, now became intertwined with the Lombards and the Franks.*
2. *Pepin*
    a. *Clovis was strong and influential but later kings of his line were weak - kings only in name, while the actual ruling was done by an outstanding officer*
    b. *Charles Martel, the hero of the battle of Tours, was not king of the Franks but the highest office-holder under one of the weak kings, actually holding the power of the king*
    c. *Charles' son, Pepin the Short, obtained the same high office and deposed the last king of the line of Clovis, the feeble Childeric and put him in a monastery*
    d. *Pope Zacharias readily gave his approval to Pepin, and in 751 Pepin was anointed and crowned king*
3. The Pope Becomes a Temporal Ruler
    a. *Pope Zacharias asked Pepin in turn render him a service by helping him against the Lombards*
    b. *Pepin marched with an army into Italy, fought and defeated the Lombards, and compelled them to surrender part of their territory to the pope that began the "States of the Church."*
    c. *The popes continued to hold temporal power until 1870, when the new Kingdom of Italy was established, and the "States of the Church" were made a part of it*
4. Charles Becomes Charlemagne
    a. *The lands which Pepin had won from the Lombard King Aistulf was given to the pope in a document known as The Donation of Pepin in 768 (upon Pepin's death)*
    b. *Carloman and Charles, succeeded him (Carloman died in 771, then Charles ruled alone, and his real reign began on Christmas day of the year 800)*
    c. *The pope made Charles emperor as it appeared entirely appropriate that he should be made emperor because he stood for the same three things for which the Roman Empire had stood:*
        i. *law and order - means peace, the safety of person and property, the assurance that your life and your possessions will not be taken away from you*
        ii. *civilization or culture, means knowledge, the refinement of the spirit, the enrichment and adornment of gracious living and;*
        iii. *Christianity - means the true religion*
5. Charlemagne Accomplishes Much
    a. *established security and order by making wise laws that were enforced*
    b. *fostered civilization and learning by promoting schools throughout his wide domain*
    c. *ended the kingdom of Lombardy; started the liberation of Muslim-occupied Europe; conquered the Saxons and Angles*
6. Three Great Empires
    a. *Eastern Empire (Byzantine) - the oldest and weakest (the Balkans, Asia Minor, and southern Italy)*
    b. *Islamic Empire - the largest (border of India through Persia, Syria, and Palestine in Asia, and over all northern Africa up to the Ebro River in Europe)*
    c. *Empire of Charlemagne – the youngest and the strongest (northern half of Italy; the northeast corner of Spain; all of France, Belgium, and the Netherlands; and a large part of Germany and Austria)*
7. The Church and the Franks
    a. *Pepin laid the foundation of the "States of the Church" and made the pope a temporal ruler*
    b. *Charlemagne freed the popes forever from the fear of the Lombards, brought order out of the chaotic conditions of his time*